



Docket No. 02-070-MS

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Serial No.: 10/064,270

Applicant: Mahmoud Soliman

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Examiner: Chat C. Do

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**APPEAL BRIEF IN RESPONSE TO NOVEMBER 29, 2005 FINAL OFFICE  
ACTION AND PETITION FOR A TWO-MONTH EXTENSION OF TIME**

This is an Appeal Brief filed in response to a Final Office Action issued November 29, 2005 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the above-identified application. Since, May 29, 2006 was a Sunday; a Notice of Appeal and a Petition for a Three-Month Extension of Time was timely filed on May 30, 2006 in connection with the above-identified application. Therefore, an Appeal Brief was due July 29, 2006. Applicant hereby requests a two-month extension of time for filing this Appeal Brief in response to the November 29, 2005 Final Office Action. The fee for a two-month extension of time for a small entity is TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$225.00), and a check including this amount is enclosed. With a two-month extension of time, an Appeal Brief is due September 29, 2006. Accordingly, this Appeal Brief is being timely filed.

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## REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Mr. Mahmoud Soliman, as inventor and applicant.

## RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no appeals or interferences known to appellant, the appellant's legal representative, or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

## STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-20 are pending in the application. Claims 12-15 have been allowed. Claims 8-9 and 19-20 have been objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claims 1-7, 10, 11, and 16-18 have been finally rejected and are the subject of this appeal.

## STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been filed subsequent to final rejection.

## SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

### **Claim 1**

Claim 1 defines a tips calculator that includes a base member having a face side. The face side contains at least one display screen with one main display area and a plurality of groupings of buttons. Page 3, line 16; Page 14, Fig. 1. The first group of buttons includes buttons designating numerical digits zero through nine, a decimal point and mathematical functions for addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and sum

total. Page 3, line 17. This group of numbers is intended to enter the amount of the bill, which is to be subsequently displayed in the main display area. The second group of buttons includes different percentages of the bill amount designating tip amounts from ten percent through twenty-five percent in one percent increments and a button designating a total amount, which is the sum of the bill amount and the tip amount. Pages 3-4, lines 21-22. The third group of buttons includes buttons designating a list of sequential whole numbers that include at least two through twelve. This group of numbers is intended to allow for the total bill to be divided among the number of people in the party participating in the event. Page 4, line 25.

#### **Claims 2 and 4**

Claims 2 and 4 define a button that allows for both turning on the tip calculator and clearing the display area. The share display area can also be cleared with this button. Pages 4-5, line 26.

#### **Claim 5**

Claim 5 is a dependent claim from claim 1 and includes the buttons for percentage calculations from ten percent through twenty five percent with one percent increments. Pages 3-4, line 21.

#### **Claim 6**

Claim 6 is a dependent claim from claim 1 and claims the display area that allows for each party's individual share of the bill to be displayed. Page 4, line 24. Fig.1, caption 23.

#### **Claim 7**

Claim 7 is a dependent claim from claim 6 and claims a button from the third grouping of buttons that allows for the user to decide when to display each party's individual shares. Page 4, line 24.

**Claim 10**

Claim 10 is a dependent claim from claim 1 and claims the third grouping of buttons, which allows for a user to enter the number of parties in the group, to determine how much each party's share of the final bill is. The buttons include sequential whole numbers from two through twelve. Page 4, line 24.

**Claim 11**

Claim 11 is a dependent claim from claim 1 which claims an area on the face side of the base member that allows for an advertisement to be placed. Page 5, line 31. Fig. 1, caption 13.

**Claim 16**

Claim 16 is an independent claim, which claims the actual method of using the tips calculator, as in the sequence of buttons that need to be pushed to accomplish a certain objective. Page 4, line 23. Figure 3.

**Claim 17**

Claim 17 is a dependent claim from claim 16 and claims the method of getting the individual party's share of the bill to be displayed. Page 4, line 24.

**Claim 18**

Claim 18 is a dependent claim from claim 16 and claims the method of displaying the share of each party while other calculations are being made. Page 4, line 25.

## GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

### **Claim rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103**

In the November 29, 2005 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-7, 10, and 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly obvious over Boston et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,076,079 (hereinafter “Boston”), in view of Terriss et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,964,823 (hereinafter “Terriss”), and in further view of Ilium Software’s Tipster™ (hereinafter “Ilium Software”).

Regarding claim 1, the Examiner alleged that Boston discloses a tips calculator comprising: a base member having a face side, wherein the face side has: at least one display screen having a main display area; a plurality of groupings of buttons, wherein; a plurality of groupings including: a first grouping of buttons includes buttons designating whole numbers from 0 to 9 whereby the first grouping of buttons is used to at least enter a bill amount, wherein the bill amount is displayed on the main display area; a second grouping of buttons includes buttons designating tip amounts as percentage of the bill amount, whereby buttons designating tip amounts are used to enter a choice of a tip amount as a percentage of the bill amount with subsequent display of the tip amount on the main display area, and whereby the total amount is used to obtain a total amount, which is a sum of the bill amount and the tip amount, wherein the total amount is displayed on the main display area; means for performing functions and calculations designated by buttons in the plurality of groupings of buttons, and means for display on the display screen of values, functions, and results of calculations designated by buttons in the plurality of groupings of buttons. The Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose three items: first, the buttons designating at least mathematical functions of a

decimal point, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and sum total; second, a button for a total amount; and third, another grouping of buttons including buttons designating numbers of members in a group as a whole sequential numbers, whereby buttons designating numbers of members in a group are used to select a number of members in a group and to obtain a display on the main display area of an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in a group. However, the Examiner alleged that Terriss discloses the first and second missing feature noted above. In addition, the Examiner alleged that Ilium Software discloses the third missing feature noted above. The Examiner therefore believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the missing features disclosed in Terriss and Ilium Software to Boston because these additional features would enable Boston's calculator to perform basic mathematical functions and to easily determine the individual share in just a few steps.

Regarding claim 2, the Examiner alleged that Boston discloses a first grouping of buttons additionally having an "on" button for turning on the calculator.

Regarding claim 3, the Examiner alleged that Boston discloses a first grouping of buttons additionally having an "off" button for turning off the calculator.

Regarding claim 4, the Examiner alleged that Boston discloses a first grouping of buttons additionally having a clear button for clearing the main display area.

Regarding claim 5, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose the second grouping of buttons designating tip amounts as percentages of the bill amount in one percent increments and in a range from 10 percent to at least 25 percent. However, the



Examiner alleged that Boston suggests other common percentage amounts would be used. The Examiner therefore believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add other buttons designating tip amounts ranging from 10 to at least 25, in increments of 1, because they would enable the user to easily and conveniently enter the tip percentage amount.

Regarding claim 6, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose a display screen additionally having a share display area. However, the Examiner alleged that Ilium Software discloses a display screen additionally having a share display area and believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the additional share display of Ilium Software to Boston's calculator because it would enable the user to easily view total share individual amount.

Regarding claim 7, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose the third grouping of buttons additionally including a share button for a display in the share display area of the individual share during performance of consecutive calculations on the tips calculator. However, the Examiner alleged that Ilium Software discloses this feature and believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the feature as seen in Ilium Software to Boston's calculator because it would enable a user to compute and display the total amount of individual share.

Regarding claim 10, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose the third grouping of buttons including buttons designating numbers in the group as whole sequential numbers from 2 to at least 12. However, the Examiner alleged that Ilium

Software discloses this feature and believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the feature, as seen in Ilium Software, into Boston's calculator because it would enable the use to easily and conveniently enter the number of members in the group for calculating individual share.

Regarding claim 17, the Examiner admitted that Boston, in view of Terriss, fails to disclose the step of entering a number of members in the group by use of a third grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in a group as whole sequential numbers, to display on the main display area of the tips calculator an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in the group. However, the Examiner alleged that Ilium Software discloses this feature and believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add this feature, as illustrated in Ilium Software, into Boston's calculator in view of Terriss to easily determine the individual share in just a few steps.

Regarding claim 18, the Examiner rejected this claim for the same reasons as the rejection of claim 7.

The Examiner rejected claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Boston in view of Terriss.

Regarding claim 16, the Examiner alleged that Boston discloses a method of use of a tips calculator comprising: pressing of an on button to turn on the tips calculator, entering of a bill amount to be displayed on a main display area of the tips calculator



using a first grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the first grouping of buttons includes buttons designating whole numbers from 0 to 9; selecting and entering desired percentage of a tip amount to display the tip amount on the main display area of the tips calculator using a second grouping of buttons of the tips calculator. The Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose the steps of: first, the buttons designating at least mathematical functions of a decimal point, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and sum total; second, pressing a button for a total amount to display a sum of the bill amount; and third the second grouping of buttons including buttons designating tip amounts as percentages of the bill amount in one percent increments and in the range from 10 percent to at least 25 percent. However, the Examiner alleged that Terriss discloses the first and second features that Boston fails to disclose. The Examiner further alleged that Boston suggests other common percentage amounts to be used in place of the 15% and 20% buttons. The Examiner therefore believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the missing features because they would enable Boston's calculator to perform basic mathematical functions and enable the user to easily and conveniently enter the tip percentage amount.

The Examiner rejected claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Boston in view of Terriss and in further view of Ilium Software and Lipton et., U.S. Patent No. 4,988,025 (hereinafter "Lipton").

Regarding claim 11, the Examiner admitted that Boston in view of Terriss, in further view of Ilium Software fails to disclose the face side of the base member having an advertisement area for display of advertisement information. However, the Examiner

alleged that Lipton discloses this feature and believes that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add this feature to Boston's calculator in view of Terriss and Ilium Software because it would enable the user to forcefully, attractively, and effectively advertise a product to the user of the calculator.

## ARGUMENT

### **Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)**

#### **Claim 1**

Claim 1 is not obvious in light of the references Boston, Terriss and Ilium Software.

As noted by the Examiner, 35 U.S.C. 103(a) states that:

a patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Obviousness can only be established if the prior art references, when combined, teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claim 1. Furthermore, the obviousness of claim 1 can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. The prior art must teach or suggest the desirability of combining these references. Under MPEP 2145, it is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination. *In re Grasselli*, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

As noted above, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose an element of pending claim 1, i.e. the buttons designating mathematical functions. However, the

Examiner alleged that Terriss teaches this element and that those skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the teachings of Boston with the teachings of Terriss.

Applicant respectfully disagrees since Boston teaches away from a combination with the teachings of Terriss. Terriss discloses a hand held calculator with an imprinted commercial message. Boston, on Column 1, lines 34-40, states: “Other methods and devices are known which could provide relief to those calculating tips, but none of these methods and devices have worked satisfactory. A common calculator, having a wide array of functions and buttons, suffers from being too complicated for most dining patrons to master in a short, single use experience.” Thus, Boston teaches away from incorporating the “wide array of functions and buttons” present on a common calculator, as disclosed in Terriss, because it would suffer “from being too complicated for most dining patrons” and is unsatisfactory. Boston teaches away from combining with Terriss because it criticizes, discredits, and discourages the incorporation of a calculator. Since Boston teaches away from combining its disclosure with the disclosure of Terriss, it is improper to combine these references.

Also noted above, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose another element of pending claim 1, i.e. a button designating the total amount which is used to obtain the sum of the bill amount and the tip amount (hereinafter a “total amount button”). However, the Examiner alleged that Terriss teaches this element and that those skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the teachings of Boston with the teachings of Terriss.

Applicant respectfully disagrees since Terriss also does not disclose the element of a total amount button and accordingly, cannot be combined with Boston to disclose all

the elements of pending claim 1. Briefly, claim 1 includes a first grouping of buttons including a button designating the mathematical function of a sum total (hereinafter a “sum total button”); and a second grouping of buttons including a button designating the total amount which is used to obtain the sum of the bill amount and the tip amount (the “total amount button”). Terriss does not teach or suggest a button which is specifically used to obtain the sum of the bill amount and the tip amount. At best, Terriss teaches a button designating the mathematical function of a sum total or a sum total button. However, as noted above, a sum total button is a different button from a total amount button because they perform different calculations. The total amount button recited in the pending claims performs a very specific function, i.e. the addition of the tip amount to the bill amount to reach the total. Furthermore, Ilium Software does not teach or suggest the total amount button. Ilium Software teaches a series of connected calculations which automatically performs the total of the tip amount and the bill amount divided by the number of patrons. This series cannot be separated into discrete calculations and changing any variable on the Ilium calculator, such as the bill amount or the tip percentage changes the entire series. Thus, none of the cited prior art references teach or suggest the use of two entirely discrete buttons as recited in the pending claims.

Accordingly, for the reasons set out above, applicant respectfully requests that this ground of rejection be reversed.

#### Claims 2-7, 10 and 11

Claims 2-6, 10 and 11 are not obvious in light of the references Boston, Terriss and Ilium Software.

Under MPEP 2143.03, if an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. §103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Accordingly, claims 2-6 and 10 are nonobvious because they are dependent upon and incorporate the nonobvious calculator of claim 1.

#### Claim 16

Claims 16 is not obvious in light of the references Boston, Terriss and Ilium Software.

As noted above, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose steps of pending claim 16, i.e. the steps of: first, the buttons designating at least mathematical functions of a decimal point, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and sum total; second, pressing a button for a total amount to display a sum of the bill amount. However, the Examiner alleged that Terriss teaches this element and that those skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the teachings of Boston with the teachings of Terriss.

Applicant respectfully disagrees for the reasons noted above. Boston teaches away from a combination with the teachings of Terriss. Terriss discloses a hand held calculator and Boston teaches away from incorporating a common calculator, as disclosed in Terriss, because it would suffer “from being too complicated for most dining patrons”.

Also noted above, the Examiner admitted that Boston fails to disclose a step of pending claim 16, i.e. the step of entering a number of members in the group by use of a



third grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in a group as whole sequential numbers, to display on the main display area of the tips calculator an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in the group. However, the Examiner alleged that Ilium Software teaches this element and that those skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the teachings of Boston with the teachings of Ilium Software.

Applicant respectfully disagrees since Ilium Software also does not disclose the step of entering a number of members in the group by use of a third grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in a group as whole sequential numbers, to display on the main display area of the tips calculator an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in the group. Ilium Software teaches a series of connected calculations which automatically performs the total of the tip amount and the bill amount divided by the number of patrons. This series cannot be separated into discrete calculations and changing any variable on the Ilium calculator, such as the bill amount or the tip percentage changes the entire series.

Accordingly, for the reasons set out above, applicant respectfully requests that this ground of rejection be reversed.

#### Claims 17 and 18

Claims 17 and 18 are not obvious in light of the references Boston, Terriss and Ilium Software.

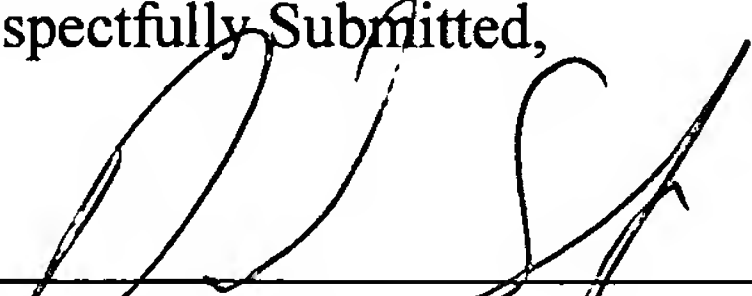
Under MPEP 2143.03, if an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. §103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Accordingly, claims 17 and 18 are nonobvious because they are dependent upon and incorporate the nonobvious method of claim 16.

For the reasons advanced above, Applicant respectfully contends that each rejected Claim is patentable. Therefore, reversal of all rejections is courteously solicited.

9/29/06  
Date

Respectfully Submitted,

  
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## CLAIMS APPENDIX

### 1. A tips calculator, comprising:

a base member having a face side, wherein the face side has:

at least one display screen having a main display area; a plurality of groupings of buttons, wherein:

a first grouping of buttons includes buttons designating whole numbers from 0 to 9 and buttons designating at least mathematical functions of a decimal point, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and sum total, whereby the first grouping of buttons is used to at least enter a bill amount, wherein the bill amount is displayed on the main display area;

a second grouping of buttons includes buttons designating tip amounts as percentages of the bill amount and includes a button for a total amount, whereby buttons designating tip amounts are used to enter a choice of a tip amount as a percentage of the bill amount with subsequent display of the tip amount on the main display area, and whereby the button for the total amount is used to obtain a total amount, which is a sum of the bill amount and the tip amount, wherein the total amount is displayed on the main display area;

a third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in a group as whole sequential numbers, whereby buttons designating numbers of members in a group are used to select a number of members in a group and to obtain a display on the main display area of an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in a group;

means for performing functions and calculations designated by buttons in the plurality of groupings of buttons; and

means for display on the display screen of values, functions, and results of calculations designated by buttons in the plurality of groupings of buttons.

2. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the first grouping of buttons additionally has an on button for turning on of the tips calculator.

3. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the first grouping of buttons additionally has an off button for turning off of the tips calculator.

4. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the first grouping of buttons additionally has a clear button for clearing of the main display area.

5. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the second grouping of buttons has buttons designating tip amounts as percentages of the bill amount in one percent increments and in a range from 10 percent to at least 25 percent.

6. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the display screen additionally has a share display area.

7. The tips calculator of claim 6, wherein:

the third grouping of buttons additionally includes a share button for a display in the share display area of the individual share during performance of consecutive calculations on the tips calculator.

8. The tips calculator of claim 7, wherein:

the first grouping of buttons additionally has a clear button for clearing of the main display area, wherein a consecutive engagement of the clear button clears the individual share from the share display area.

9. The tips calculator of claim 7, wherein:

the first grouping of buttons additionally has an on button for turning on of the tips calculator, wherein an engagement of the on button while the tips calculator is

turned on clears the main display area and a consecutive engagement of the on button clears the individual share from the share display area.

10. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in the group as whole sequential numbers from 2 up to at least 12.

11. The tips calculator of claim 1, wherein:

the face side of the base member has an advertisement area for display of an advertisement information.

12. A tips calculator, comprising:

a base member having a face side, wherein the face side has

at least one display screen having a main display area and a share display area;

a plurality of groupings of buttons, wherein:

a first grouping of buttons includes buttons designating whole numbers from 0 to 9 and buttons designating at least mathematical functions of a decimal point, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and sum total, as well as an on button for turning on of the tips calculator and an off button for turning off of the tips calculator, and a clear button for clearing of the main display area, whereby the first grouping of buttons is used to at least enter a bill



amount, wherein the bill amount is displayed on the main display area;

a second grouping of buttons includes buttons designating tip amounts as percentages of the bill amount in one percent increments and in a range from 10 percent to at least 25 percent, and includes a button for a total amount, whereby buttons designating tip amounts are used to enter a choice of a tip amount as a percentage of the bill amount with subsequent display of the tip amount on the main display area, and whereby the button for the total amount is used to obtain a total amount, which is a sum of the bill amount and the tip amount, wherein the total amount is displayed on the main display area;

a third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in a group as whole sequential numbers from 2 up to at least 12, whereby buttons designating numbers of members in a group are used to select a number of members in a group and to obtain a display on the main display area of an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in a group and, furthermore, the third grouping of buttons additionally includes a share button for a display in the share display area of the individual share during performance of consecutive calculations on the tips calculator;

means for performing functions and calculations designated by buttons in the plurality of groupings of buttons; and

means for display on the display screen of values, functions, and results of calculations designated by buttons in the plurality of groupings of buttons.

13. The tips calculator of claim 12, wherein:

a consecutive engagement of the clear button clears the individual share from the share display area.

14. The tips calculator of claim 12, wherein:

an engagement of the on button while the tips calculator is turned on clears the main display area and a consecutive engagement of the on button clears the individual share from the share display area.

15. The tips calculator of claim 12, wherein:

the face side of the base member has an advertisement area for display of an advertisement information.

16. A method of use of a tips calculator comprising:

pressing of an on button to turn on the tips calculator;

entering of a bill amount to be displayed on a main display area of the tips calculator using a first grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the first grouping of buttons includes buttons designating whole numbers from 0 to 9 and

buttons designating at least mathematical functions of a decimal point, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and sum total;

selecting and entering desired percentage of a tip amount to display the tip amount on the main display area of the tips calculator using a second grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the second grouping of buttons includes buttons designating tip amounts as percentages of the bill amount in one percent increments and in the range from 10 percent to at least 25 percent; and

pressing a button for a total amount to display a sum of the bill amount and the tip amount on the main display area of the tips calculator, wherein the button for the total amount is in the second grouping of buttons of the tips calculator.

17. The method of use of the tips calculator of claim 16, further comprising:

entering a number of members in a group by use of a third grouping of buttons of the tips calculator, wherein the third grouping of buttons includes buttons designating numbers of members in a group as whole sequential numbers, to display on the main display area of the tips calculator an individual share, wherein the individual share is a product of a division of the total amount by the number of members in the group.

18. The method of use of the tips calculator of claim 17, further comprising:

pressing of a share button to display in a share display area the individual share during performance of consecutive calculations on the tips calculator, wherein the share button is in the third grouping of buttons of the tips calculator.

19. The method of use of the tips calculator of claim 18, further comprising:

pressing of a clear button to clear the main display area, wherein the clear button is in the first grouping of buttons; and pressing again of the clear button to clear the individual share from the share display area.

20. The method of use of the tips calculator of claim 18, further comprising:

pressing the on button to clear the main display area; and pressing again of the on button to clear the individual share from the share display area.

## EVIDENCE APPENDIX

The following is the evidence submitted by the examiner and relied upon by appellant in the appeal.

6,076,079	Boston et al.	6-2000
5,964,823	Terriss et al.	11-1999
Tipster <sup>TM</sup>	Ilium Software	
4,988,025	Lipton et al.	1-1991

## RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding as noted in the section titled: RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES.